

APPENDICES

1. 2001 Comprehensive Plan Update-- Planning Process and List of Meetings	A-2
2. List of Approved Land Use Recommendations	A-4
• Petitioner Requests	
• Staff and Commission Land Use Changes	
• Asterisks on Adopted Land Use Map	
3. Detailed Land Use Tables	A-11
• Land Use and Zoning Categories Compared	
• Projected Use of Vacant Land Use and Horse Farm Land	
4. Urban County Government Owned Historic Properties	A-14
5. Urban County Government Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities	A-15
6. Significant Public Facility Proposals	A-21
• Sanitary Sewer Projects	
• Park and Recreation Sites	
• Major School Improvements	
• New Fire Stations and Libraries	
• New Roads and Major Widenings	
• Stormwater Projects	
7. Implementation Progress Since 1997	A-28
• RLMP Progress	
• Other Indicators of Progress	
8. Planning Organization and Contacts	A-31
• Division of Planning Organizational Chart and staffing	
• Planning External Relationships	
• Websites of Interest/General Planning Information	
9. Glossary	A-33

1. PLANNING PROCESS & LIST OF MEETINGS

Date	Topic
February 7, 2000	Issues Public Meeting - Regional Growth and Economic Development
February 15, 2000	Issues Public Meeting - Neighborhood Planning and Growth Management
February 22, 2000	Issues Public Meeting - Community Facilities
February 28, 2000	Issues Public Meeting - Transportation
March 30, 2000	Planning Commission Work Session - Base Data and Issues Analysis
April 11, 2000	Public Meeting - Presentation of Base Study Data and Issues Analysis
June 20, 2000	UCC - Preliminary Proposed Goals and Objectives
July 13, 2000	Public Hearing - Goals and Objectives
August 17, 2000	Public Hearing - Goals and Objectives
September 8, 2000	Landowner Future Land Use Requests were due
October 2, 2000	North Community Working Mtg (Sectors 2, 6, 7, 8a) - Northside Library
October 12, 2000	Commission Work Session - Overview of land use cases submitted
October 16, 2000	Southwest Community Working Mtg (Sectors 4, 5, 11) - Beaumont Library
October 30, 2000	East Community Working Mtg (Sectors 3, 8b, 9, 10, 12) - Eagle Creek Library
November 9, 2000	Commission Work Session - staff review Cases 1 - 27 (North & East Sectors)
November 20, 2000	Versailles Road Corridor Working Meeting - Beaumont Library
December 14, 2000	Commission Work Session – staff review Cases 28 - 58 (Southwest & Rural Sectors)
January 18, 2001	Land Use Public Meeting - Appeal date for any of the 58 cases recommended for disapproval; Cases 1-12, 14-18 reviewed by Planning Commission, public comment received, and cases tentatively recommended for approval or disapproval
February 15, 2001	Land Use Public Meeting - Cases 19-27, 29-35, 40, 41, 55, 56, 58 reviewed by Planning Commission, public comment received, and cases tentatively recommended for approval or disapproval
February 22, 2001	Versailles Road Corridor Coalition Study presentation to the Planning Commission
March 8, 2001	Land Use Public Meeting - Versailles Road Corridor Coalition Study Presentation
March 15, 2001	Land Use Public Meeting - Cases 39, 42, 43-54, 57 reviewed by Planning Commission, public comment received, and cases tentatively recommended for approval or disapproval
March 29, 2001	Land Use Public Meeting - Cases 13, 28, 36, 37, 38 reviewed by Planning Commission, public comment received, and cases tentatively recommended for approval or disapproval

PLANNING PROCESS & LIST OF MEETINGS (CONTINUED)

Date	Topic
April 16, 2001	Land Use Public Meeting - Staff and Commission initiated cases reviewed by Planning Commission, public comment received, and cases tentatively recommended for approval or disapproval
April 26, 2001	Affirmation of vote regarding Staff/Commission Initiated Case #8
April 30, 2001	Public Hearing for adoption of <i>2001 Plan Update</i> Land Use Element (adopted)
May 31, 2001	Commission Work Session re: Schools
June 18, 2001	UCC Planning Committee update on Comp Plan
June 21, 2001	Commission Work Session - Outline & Schedule
July 19, 2001	Commission Work Session - 1 st draft Community Facilities
August 30, 2001	Commission Public Hearing: Wellhead Protection; Commission Work Session: draft Greenway Plan Update on Community Facilities and Transportation Elements
September 17, 2001	Public Comment Meeting: Community Facilities and Transportation Elements
September 20, 2001	Commission Work Session - Infill and Redevelopment discussion; Presentation and discussion on Schools
October 15, 2001	Public Hearing: Infill and Redevelopment (adopted)
October 18, 2001	Commission Work Session - Review of draft text- Chapters 1, 4, 5, 6, & 9
October 24, 2001	Technical Committee Presentation on Community Facilities Chapter
October 25, 2001	Commission Work Session - Continued review of draft text, including Chapter 8 (transportation text and maps)
November 8, 2001	Commission Work Session - Continued review of draft text including remaining sections: environmental and implementation.
November 15, 2001	Commission Work Session - Presentation of complete text to Commission and overview of content and schedule
November 19, 2001	Public Presentation of complete <i>Comprehensive Plan Update</i> text and maps
November 21, 2001	Technical Committee presentation of 2001 Plan
November 29, 2001	Commission Work Session - Commission comments on final draft text
December 3, 2001	Commission Public Hearing: <i>2001 Comprehensive Plan Update</i>
December 13, 2001	Commission Public Hearing (continued) and final action for adoption of <i>2001 Comprehensive Plan Update</i> (adopted)
Early, 2002	Potential Commission Public Hearing on Greenways Plan

2. LIST OF APPROVED LAND USE RECOMMENDATIONS

2001 Comprehensive Plan Update Petitioner Requests (Approved 4-30-01)

NORTH					
Case No.	Owner(s) or Organization	Property Addresses	Approx. Acreage	USA, Urban Edge, RAC or Rural	Commission Action
1 & 2*	Dennis Anderson (Sharkey Estate) (alternate proposal also submitted by Meadowthorpe Neighborhood Assoc.)	1700 Leestown Rd.	70	USA	Retain 37 acres as Medium Density Residential; change 2 acres to Retail (not shown on map); 10 acres to Wholesale/Warehouse; 4.5 acres to Professional Service; and 16.5 acres to Other Public Uses
3	DLJS (Jim Baker) (Masterson Station -- Unit 8)	2551 Leestown Rd.	3	USA	Professional Service
4	DLJS (Jim Baker) (Masterson Station Center)	2551 Leestown Rd.	10	USA	Professional Service (with Corridor Planning effort/discussion later)
5	Chesapeake Equine, Inc. (Greendale Hills)	865 Greendale Rd.	19	USA	Medium Density Residential
6-10*	Ralph & Dorothy Pappert; John & Eugenie Greene; Juan Miguel & Carol Lander; Timothy J. & Sara W. McDaniel; Thomas A. & Jacqueline A. Woodward	2901, 2965, 3065, 3011, 3061 Spurr Road	85	USA Adjust-ment	Low Density Residential, with notes: a) designated 50' to 200' setback along Spurr Rd; b) maximum density of 1.5 units/ac. in designated area along Spurr Rd.; c) total average density equal to or less than 5 units/ac. with a variety of housing types permitted; NOTE: Boundary Adjustment
11*	Kentucky River Coal	2350 Georgetown Rd.; 2550 & 2240 Georgetown Rd. (Belmont Farm)	273	USA	129 acres Medium Density Residential; 51 acres High Density Residential; 9 acres Professional Services; 21 acres Wholesale/Warehouse (with design and use limitations specified later); 24 acres Retail; 32 acres Greenspace
12	Carol R. Veal Trust, Robert J. Rosenstein Trust, Rosenstein Realty (Newtown Springs)	1400 Newtown Rd.	90	USA	49 acres Low Density Residential; 6 acres Medium Density Residential; 30 acres Retail; 4 acres Professional Services; 1.5 acres church site; 75-foot no pavement/greenspace area paralleling Newtown Road and 100-foot building line setback

*see notes beginning on A-8

Approved Petitioner Requests (Continued)

EAST					
Case No.	Owner(s) or Organization	Property Addresses	Approx. Acreage	USA, Urban Edge, RAC or Rural	Commission Action
19	James & Virginia Rose; Marthanne Boardman; Ginger Martin; Jane Cook	2575 Winchester Rd.	4 outside USA	Urban Edge	BUF outside USA (Approved Staff Recommendation)
21*	Patrick Winchester Madden & others (Hamburg Place)	2030 Winchester Rd.	793	USA	North: 333 MDR, 50 PS, 58 RT, 90 ORP, 5 WW, & 167 golf course, green space and OPU; South: 64 PS, 9 RT, 17 WW; with extensive notes
22	Jo Levy, Morris L. Levy and Sons (owner: Larry Dudleson)	2136 Liberty Rd.; 2140 Liberty Rd.	1	USA	PS (Approved Staff Recommendation)
28	UBS Investments, Inc.	150 Chilesburg Rd.	67	Urban Edge	67 acres EAR-2 (20 acres for school site) plus 14.5 acres of existing rural residential as EAR-2; NOTE: Boundary Adjustment
50	William Guilfoil	5959 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.	6	RAC Edge	Light Industrial; NOTE: RAC Boundary Adjustment
55	RML Construction	3050 Helmsdale Place (portion of)	2	USA	Professional Service
SOUTH					
Case No.	Owner(s) or Organization	Property Addresses	Approx. Acreage	USA, Urban Edge, RAC or Rural	Commission Action
29	Thunder Properties, LLC	4201 Tates Creek Rd.	7	USA	PS (Approved Staff Recommendation)
30*	Ethel Coons Estate	4360 Clearwater Way (aka 4496 Saron Drive)	2	USA	Retail Trade with design and use restrictions to accomplish neighborhood compatibility, to be designed at the time of zoning and development plan review
32	Dr. and Mrs. Andrew P. Schroyer	3605 Harrodsburg Rd.; 1017 Wellington Way	1	USA	Professional Services
39	Paul A. Oliver	727 Stone Rd.	11	USA	4.5 LD and 7.0 MD with Greenway Overlay
40*	Elizabeth Kramer	346, 350 & 354 Pasadena Drive	1	USA	Medium Density, with opportunities for access provided to properties to the east to be resolved at development plan stage
42*	Dennis Anderson	163, 175, 183, 187, 195, 199, 205 (203) Pasadena Drive	2	USA	Retail Trade with Huguenard Drive connection to Pasadena Drive

*see notes beginning on A-8

List of Approved Land Use Recommendations
2001 Comprehensive Plan Update
Staff and Commission Land Use Changes (approved 4/30/01)

NORTH			
Case No.	Location	Acres	Recommendation
1	Leestown west of Forbes	12.4	RO
2	West of Sharkey Property, east of New Circle Road	8.1	OPU
3*	Southwest of New Circle and Leestown Road (aka Mullis property)	10.0	PS with notes
4*	VA Hospital, Leestown Road	141.2	OPU with notes
5	Along Greendale Road between Sandersville Road and Citation Boulevard	92.5	MD
6	West of RR between Sandersville Road and Citation Boulevard	102.4	WW and PS
7	Citation Phase I & II		GS
8*	NW of Greendale and Citation intersection (aka Downing property)	<10 acres for "center"	Neighborhood Center NW of Citation & Greendale
9	Northwest corner of Spurr Road and Georgetown Road	183.6	LI
10*	UK land east of Ky. River Coal; Citation Blvd.	63.2	ORP with notes
11	Near Newtown Pike north of I-75	7.3	ED
12	Ballpark; North Broadway	20.8	RT
13	South side of Spurr Road; east of Sandersville	73.4	LD and GS as indicated on map
14	Old Charlotte Court area, between Georgetown Road and Newtown Pike	29.1	MD
15*	Red Mile, South Broadway and Angliana Avenue	204.7	SP, RO, OW as indicated on map (see notes)
16	Kilrush Drive; Roanoke Road; Furlong Drive	7.6	PR when adjacent to existing Park; otherwise GS

*see notes beginning on A-8

Approved Staff and Commission Land Use Changes (Continued)

EAST			
Case No.	Location	Acres	Recommendation
17	Fortune Drive		PS
18*	Winchester Road and Hume Road	15.0	EAR-1 with notes regarding SP appropriate underlying use
19	Polo Club Boulevard corridor		Boulevard and GS and related land uses as noted on map
20	Along Rail-Trail between Expansion Area 2a and 2b boundaries	25.9	EAR-1, CON, GW as indicated
22	Todds Road east of I-75 underpass	55.9	TA
23	Gess Property Boulevard	131.5	Boulevard moved; EAR-2 expanded, CC and TA moved
24	Gess Property USA Boundary		USA Boundary "Clean-up"
25	SW of Jacobson Park	19.5	Conservation
26	Hamburg	285.6	HD, SP, RT, PE, PR Changes as noted on map
SOUTH			
Case No.	Location	Acres	Recommendation
27	Mt. Vernon/Hollywood neighborhoods	14.8	LD
28	Tates Creek Road near new library site	13.3	PS and GS
29	2 sites along Man o' War	12.8	SP
30	Reynolds Road area	44.7	PS, HC, SP as indicated
31	Waveland Museum Lane and the Norfolk Southern Railroad Tracks, including the Sunny Slope Farm area	185.8	GS and LD as indicated
32	Old Higbee Mill and Higbee Mill Roads	27.3	MD and LD with greenway overlay
33	Dogwood Trace Park	18.2	PR and LD
34	Beaumont residential area	42.8	LD and GS
35	South side of Pasadena	3.7	MD
36*	North of Pasadena	1.3	RT with frontage road connectivity
37	Tates Creek Road south of Emmett's Restaurant	2.6	PO (based on recent zone change)

*see notes beginning on A-8

Asterisks on Adopted Land Use Map refer to the following notes:

Owner	Address	Acreage	Land Use Notes
Dennis Anderson (Sharkey Estate)	1700 Leestown Rd.	70 acres	37 acres Medium Density Residential; 10 acres to Wholesale/ Warehouse; 4.5 acres to Professional Service; and 16.5 acres to Other Public Uses; plus 2 acres to Retail not shown on map to be determined on Development Plan at Zoning Map Amendment Request; Residential, along Leestown Road, reflecting the character of Meadowthorpe, including fronting on Leestown Road, is recommended for the front portion of the property.
Pappert; Greene; Miguel & Lander; McDaniel; and Woodward	2901, 2965, 3065, 3011, 3061 Spurr Rd.	85 acres	Low Density Residential, with the following notes: a) designated 50' to 200' setback along Spurr Rd.; b) maximum density of 1.5 units/ac. in designated area along Spurr Rd.; c) total average density equal to or less than 5 units/ac. with a variety of housing types permitted.
Kentucky River Coal	2350, 2550 & 2240 Georgetown Road	273 acres	Design and land use restrictions for the proposed WW use will be designated at the zoning and development plan stage.
Patrick Winchester Madden and others (Hamburg Place)	2030 Winchester Rd.	793 acres	North: 333 MDR, 50 PS, 58 RT, 90 ORP, 5 WW, & 167 golf course, green space and OPU; with extensive notes (below) South: 64 PS, 9 RT, 17 WW; with extensive notes (below) NOTES: (1)ORP land is planned to permit the proposed golf course and one hotel/conference center and the retail needs immediately associated with it, including one free standing restaurant and one pro shop; (2)WW along I-75 with use, design, and buffering restrictions at development plan stage; (3)Greenspace/Golf Course must be visible or have several significant points of visibility from adjoining roadways, including areas with single-loaded roads to allow a public sense of greenspace and openness; (4)Landscaping and appropriate setbacks along Winchester Road will be established with the development plan(s); (5)Final road layout, including the route of the road connecting with Trade Center Drive needs to be finalized at development plan stage; (6)Continue to work with staff on possible staging area for Rails-to-Trails path; (7)If the golf course, hotel and conference center project fails to develop, the future proposed use for the indicated area is Medium Density Residential with a greenway and appropriate pedestrian access to be finalized at the time of the zone change and development plan review; and (8)Dedication of fire station site and reservation/dedication of library and park sites at the time of development plans.
Ethel Coons Estate	4360 Clearwater Way (aka 4496 Saron Dr.)	2 acres	Approve retail trade with design and use restrictions to accomplish neighborhood compatibility to be designated at the time of zoning and development plan review.
Elizabeth Kramer and Sandra Thomas	350, 354, & 436 Pasadena Dr.	3.7 acres	Approve with opportunities for access provided to properties to the east to be resolved at development plan stage.

Owner	Address	Acreage	Land Use Notes
Dennis Anderson	163, 175, 183, 187, 195, 199 & 205 (aka 203) Pasadena Dr.	2.2 acres	The proposal is to promote first floor retail and second floor PS uses as these lots are redeveloped as a single unit. This mixture of retail and PS uses is important to the effectiveness of the transition. Interconnectivity of Huguenard Drive with Pasadena is being required at rezoning.
Mullis	Vo-Tech Drive	10.0 Acres	Access must be successfully addressed prior to approval of the development plan; if access is not addressed satisfactorily, the amount of development on the property may be severely restricted.
VA Hospital	Leestown Road	141.2 Acres	OPU with a "back-up" alternative use, if the property redevelops, which encourages adaptive reuse of existing structures as either High Density Residential (HD) or Professional Services (PS) as a part of redevelopment of the property; additionally, if proposed redevelopment of the property is extensive, additional study will be required.
Downing	NW of Greendale and Citation intersection	<10 acres for the "Center"	<p>A Neighborhood Center, which is a mixed use center with limited retail, creating and enhancing a sense of neighborhood and community as set forth in Goal 15 of the adopted G & O and in the adopted Land Use Element, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located near, but not bordering, a major arterial to provide ease of access by vehicles with safety for pedestrians and bicycles; • Vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle friendly facilities; • Interconnected streets with adjacent residential areas; • Human scale architectural or urban design features; • Encourage a vertical and horizontal mixture of retail, office and residential uses; • Building aligned with street and parking in rear to allow for ease of pedestrian use; • Community focus or common areas; • Provision of adequate sites nearby for public or semi-public community amenities which contribute to community character, such as schools, places of worship, parks or common open space; • Limiting retail establishments to those with a neighborhood focus and character, providing opportunities for employment and essential services closer to residents, including, but not limited to, corner groceries, dry cleaners, delicatessens, and barber shops.
University of Kentucky	Portion of Coldstream Farm east of Ky. River Coal; Citation Blvd.	63.2 acres	ORP with a "back-up" alternative use as Medium Density Residential (MD) if desired by UK in the future.
Red Mile	South Broadway & Angliana Avenue	4.4 acres	In the case of redevelopment, future use should be primarily residential with a small mixed use component to be determined through a Small Area Plan process.
Multiple owners	Hume Rd., north of Winchester Rd.	15 acres	EAR-1 with an underlying use of an appropriate Semi-Public (SP) land use, which may require some creativity to design and implement.

Asterisks on Adopted Land Use Map refer to the following notes: (Continued)

Owner	Address	Acreage	Land Use Notes
Pasadena Drive just east of the Dennis Anderson Property	149, 151 Pasadena	1 acre	Consideration should be given to extending a service road from the Regency Shopping Center to Pasadena Drive when this property is developed.

NOTE: When utilizing the 2001 Land Use Map for Zoning Map Amendment Requests, the minutes of the land use hearings should be referred to for all issues and discussions which occurred related to land use changes made on the 2001 Land Use Map.

3 DETAILED LAND USE TABLES

Land Use and Zoning Categories Compared

General Suitability For Selected Zoning Districts Accomodating Comprehensive Plan

Planned Land Use	Selected Zoning Districts																		
	Other			Residential										Non-residential					
	A-R	A-U	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1D	R-1E	R-1T	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	P-1	B-6P	B-1	B-3	B-5P	B-2	B-2B
LD	N	N	S	S	P	P	S	A	A	S	A	A	A	N	A	N	N	A	A
MD	N	N	N	N	N	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	N	A	N	N	A	A
HD	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	S	S	P	P	A	A	N	A	N	N	A	A
VHD	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	A	N	A	N	N	S	S
GS	P	S	A	A	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SP	N	S	S	S	P	P	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	A	A	A	A	A	S
OPU	A	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	S
CIR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S
PS	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	A	A	A	A	A	A
RO	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	S	P	P	A	A	A	A
RT	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	P	S	A	A	A
HC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	S	N	N
IC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	P	N	N
OW	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	S	N	N	N	N	N	N
WW	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ORP	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	N
LI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

P Primary: Indicates zones in which this land use activity usually occurs

S Secondary: Indicates zones in which this land use may often occur

A Allowed: Indicates zones in which this land use may be allowed, but other uses in this zone are often not in the zone

N Not Appropriate: Indicates zones in which this land use activity should not occur

More significant potential conflict areas, which should be considered for down-zoning

NOTES: This table is very general and is not to be used as a substitute for the Zoning Ordinance or the Comprehensive Plan.

This table should not be considered a conclusive summation of what zones will be considered in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan. Rural Service Area planned land uses and zoning suitability is being addressed in another planning project.

Projected Use of Vacant Land Use and Horse Farm Land

1988 Land Use Categories	1988 COMP PLAN Projected Use of Vacant Land	1996 Land Use Categories	1996 COMP PLAN Projected Use of Vacant Land	1988 vs 1996 Change in Vacant Land	2001 Land Use Categories	2001 COMP PLAN Projected Use of Vacant Land
LD	5,515	LD	3,857	943	LD	2,866
MD	3,535	MD	3,624	270	MD	2,601
HD	1,260	HD	593	-667	HD	401
VHD	94	VHD	33	61	VHD	12
*	0	EAR1	2,065	**2,065	EAR1	1,909
*	0	EAR2	1,397	**1397	EAR2	1,516
*	0	EAR3	164	**164	EAR3	149
*	0	TRAN	65	**65	TRAN	0
RT	371	RT	498	127	RT	359
HC	121	HC	143	22	HC	86
DT	0	DT	0	0	DT	1
PS	569	PS	686	117	PS	557
ORP	75	ORP	722	647	ORP	495
SP	0	SP	2	2	SP	216
PE	2	PE	32	30	PE	54
PR	94	PR	126	32	PR	82
OPU	4	OPU	14	10	OPU	34
WW	439	WW	287	-152	WW	327
LI	1,852	LI	1,477	-375	LI	1,178
HI	171	HI	170	-1	HI	0
TCU	0	TCU**	143	143	TCU**	1
WATER	0	W	2	2	W	0
HF	0	HF	0	0	HF	0
VACANT	397.7	VACANT	0	0	VACANT	0
*	0	CON	97	97	CON	75
*	0	GS	210	210	GS	336
*	0	ED	583	583	ED	581
*	0	CC	77	77	CC	87
*	0	RTHD	**	**	RTHD	0
*	0	RTPS	**	**	RTPS	3
*	0	RO	**	**	RO	3
*	0	TA	**		TA	87
*	0	OW	**	**	OW	2
*	0	CIR	6	6	CIR	1
		correction ac.			correction ac.	23
Totals	14,500	Totals	17,073	3,274	Totals	14,042

*Land Use Category Non-Existent in 1988 **Changed to other land uses in FD Projection.

Projected Use of Vacant Land Use and Horse Farm Land (cont.)

Major Land Use	Projected Use of Vacant Land					
	1988	1996	1988-1996 Change	% Difference	2001	1996-2001 Change
Residential	10,404	11,798	1,394	13%	9,454	-2,344
Commercial	1,061	1,404	343	32%	1,096	-308
Public & Semi-Public	100	481	381	381%	884	403
Employment	2,537	3,239	702	28%	2,583	-656
Other	398	151	-247	-163%	25	-126
Total Vacant Land	14,500	17,073	2,574	18%	14,042	-3,031

Source: LFUCG, Division of Planning, *1988 Comprehensive Plan*

Source: LFUCG, Division of Planning, *1996 Comprehensive Plan*

Source: LFUCG, Division of Planning, *2001 Comprehensive Plan Update* GIS land use information and statistical research performed by LFUCG Long Range Planning Section.

4. URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT OWNED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

No.	Name	Location
1.	Artsplace	161 North Mill Street
2	Ashland	120 Sycamore Road
3.	Bell House & Carriage House	545 Sayre Avenue
4.	Black & Williams Neighborhood Center	498 Georgetown Street
5.	Carnegie Library Building	251 West Second Street
6.	Carver Community Center	522 Patterson Street
7.	Charles Young Center	540 East Third Street
8.	Courthouse Square & Cheapside Park	215 West Main Street
9.	Embry Buildings	141-143 East Main Street
10.	Fire Station #1	211 East Third Street
11.	Fire Station #3	370 Merino Street
12.	Fire Station #4	246 Jefferson Street
13.	Fire Station #5	300 Woodland Avenue
14.	Fire Station #6	501 South Limestone Street
15.	Glen Rose	1401 Old Frankfort Pike
16.	Gratz Park	250 West Third Street
17.	Kentucky Theater	208-212 East Main Street
18.	Lexington-Fayette Government Center	200 East Main Street
19.	Loudon House & Castlewood Park	209 Castlewood Drive
20.	Lowenthal Building	145-149 East Main Street
21.	McConnell Springs	416 Rebmann Lane
22.	McDowell Speedway Marker	Richmond Road at Preston Avenue
23.	Morton House & Duncan Park	518 North Limestone Street
24.	Nunn Building	121 North Martin Luther King Blvd.
25.	Parks & Recreation Offices	545 North Upper Street
26.	Phoenix Park	100 East Main Street
27.	Prather House & Raven Run Sanctuary	5886 Jacks Creek Road
28.	Spurr House	3350 Spurr Road
29.	Switow Building	214-222 East Main Street
30.	Woodland Park	601 East High Street

5. URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT OWNED PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

SUBAREA	PARK NAME	ADDRESS	LEASE OR OWN	ACRES	PARK TYPE	COUNCIL DISTRICT	CENSUS TRACT	YEAR ACQUIRED
SECTOR 1								
1	Phoenix Park	100 East Main Street	Own	1.0	SF	3	1.00	1984
1	Gratz	250 West Third Street	Own	2.1	N	1	1.00	1915
1	Charles Young	538 East Third Street	Own		N	1	1.00	1930
1	Woodward Heights	600 Manchester Street	Own	1.4	N	3	1.00	1875
1	Senior Citizens	572-586 West Second Street	Own	1.0	(Not a Park)	1	1.00	1979
1	Parker Place	511 West Short Street	Lease	1.0	C	1	1.00	
1	Triangle Park	400 West Main Street	LCC	1.4	C	1	1.00	N/A
1	Thoroughbred Horse Park	121-133 Midland Avenue	Lease	3.1	C	1	1.00	1995
1	Northeastern	140 Eastern Avenue	Own	0.7	N	1	1.00	1998
1	Cheapside	Cheapside Court	Own	0.6	N	1	1.00	Pre 1900s
SECTOR 2								
2A	Whitney Young	1033 St. Martins Avenue	Own	9.4	N	2	11.00	1971
2A	Douglass	726-798 Georgetown Street	Own	27.2	C	2	11.00	1915
2B	Castlewood	201 Castlewood Drive	Own	32.4	C	1	14.00	1930
2C	Johnson Heights	1795 Liberty Road	Own	19.3	N	6	16.00	1966
2D	Duncan	530 North Limestone St.	Own	6.0	N	1	3.00	1913
2D	Dunbar	545 North Upper Street	Own	3.5	N	1	2.00	1973
2D	Alabama Street	160-162 Alabama St.	Own	0.6	N	1	3.00	1974
2D	Coolavin	550 West Sixth Street	Own	19.2	N	1	2.00	1978

Urban County Government Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities (cont.)								
SUBAREA	PARK NAME	ADDRESS	LEASE OR OWN	ACRES	PARK TYPE	COUNCIL DISTRICT	CENSUS TRACT	YEAR ACQUIRED
2D	Smith Street	426-430 Smith Street	Own	0.2	N	2	2.00	1968
2D	Northend	766-772 Florida Street	Own	0.3	N	1	2.00	1958
2D	Eddie Street	132-134 Eddie Street	Own	0.6	N	1	3.00	1974
SECTOR 3								
3A	Kenwick Center	300-315 Owsley Avenue	Own	1.1	N	5	5.00	1977
3A	Woodland	601 East High Street	Own	19.4	N	3	6.00	1902
3A	Bell Place	545 Sayre Avenue	Own	4.7	N	5	5.00	1957
3A	Henry Clay Estate	1305 Fincastle Road	Pub Fac	2.6	C	5	6.00	1990
3B	Lakeview	350 Lakeshore Drive	Own	15.7	N	5	23.01	1968
3B	Clinton Road	200 Clinton Rd.	Own	1.2	N	5	23.01	1954
3B	Idlehour	212 Saint Ann Drive	Own	23.8	N	7	17.00	1958
3C	Lansdowne - Merrick	3190 Montavesta Rd.	Own	33.5	N	5	23.02	1968
3C	Ecton	956 Turkey Foot Road	Own	11.4	N	5	23.01	1973
3C	Zandale	750 Zandale Drive	Own	3.4	N	4	27.00	1951
3D	UK Arboretum	Commonwealth Drive	Lease	99.4	C	3	24.00	1986
SECTOR 4								
4A	Gardenside	933 Holly Springs Drive	Own	4.5	N	10	26.00	1956
4A	Cross Keys	1240 Cross Keys Road	Own	10.9	N	10	26.00	1971
4A	Garden Springs	2005 Dogwood Drive	Own	4.6	N	10	30.00	1961
4A	Beaumont	2034 Williamsburg Dr.	Own	9.3	N	10	30.00	1963
4A	Wolf Run	1616 Maywick Drive	Own	10.0	N	11	26.00	1965
4B	Elizabeth	1420-1432 Elizabeth Street	Own	3.3	N	3	25.00	1983
4B	Hill and Dale	2351 Maplewood Dr.	Own	3.7	N	10	28.00	1959
4B	Southland	600 Laramie Dr.	Own	16.6	C	10	29.00	1957

Urban County Government Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities (cont.)								
SUBAREA	PARK NAME	ADDRESS	LEASE OR OWN	ACRES	PARK TYPE	COUNCIL DISTRICT	CENSUS TRACT	YEAR ACQUIRED
SECTOR 5								
5A	Pyramid	600 Manchester Street	Lease	2.6	N	2	10.00	1941
5A	Meadowthorpe	333 Larch Lane	Own	5.5	N	11	22.00	1954
5A	Speigle Heights	424 Speigle Street	Own	2.0	N	3	10.00	1952
5A	Speigle Heights Tot Lot	468 Speigle Street	Own	0.1	N	3	10.00	1960
5A	Thompson Road	319 Thompson Road	Own	0.5	N	2	10.00	1980
5A	McConnell Springs	Quarry Drive	Own	25.5	C/NP	11	21.00	1995
5B	Lou Johnson	190-194 Prall Street	Own	1.5	N	3	9.00	1969
5B	Burley	301 Burley Avenue	Own	0.6	N	11	18.00	1979
5B	Addison	1150 Garrison Avenue	Own	8.4	N	11	19.00	1979
5B	Pine Meadows	1631 Tazwell Drive	Own	2.2	N	11	19.00	1967
5B	Southend	701-731 De Roode Street	Own	7.0	N	3	9.00	1937
5B	Picadome Golf Course	469 Parkway Drive	Own	104.8	SF	11	19.00	2000
5C	Valley	2077 Cambridge Dr.	Own	13.6	N	11	20.00	1965
5C	Valley Addition	2120 Deauville Drive	Own	5.3	N	11	20.00	1986
5C	Preston's Springs	2025 Dunkirk Drive	Own	16.0	N	11	20.00	1987
SECTOR 6								
Adj. To 6	Masterson Station	3051 Leestown Road	Own	659.8	C	2	37.00	1972
6B	Masterson Hills	277 Lucille Drive	Own	12.4	N	2	37.00	1999
SECTOR 7								
7A	Highlands Addition	1991 Mark Avenue	Own	6.0	N	2	38.01	na
7A	Oakwood	1050 Briarwood Dr.	Own	10.9	N	2	38.01	1970
7A	Coldstream	1875 Newtown Rd.	Own	221.6	C	2	38.01	1991

Urban County Government Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities (cont.)								
SUBAREA	PARK NAME	ADDRESS	LEASE OR OWN	ACRES	PARK TYPE	COUNCIL DISTRICT	CENSUS TRACT	YEAR ACQUIRED
7B	Martin Luther King	1625 McCullough Dr.	Own	37.6	C	2	38.01	1978
7B	Elkhorn	440 Cane Run Road	Own	4.6	N	6	31.02	1966
7B	Marlboro	561 Benton Rd.	Own	9.3	N	2	31.02	1966
7B	Mary Todd	155 Rogers Rd.	Own	21.8	N	6	31.01	1972
7B	Green Acres	1560 LaSalle Road	Own	6.4	N	2	38.01	1969
SECTOR 8								
8A	Dixie	1850 Eastland Parkway	Own	8.6	N	6	33.00	1961
8A	Constitution	1670 Old Paris Road	Own	26.0	C	6	32.00	1986
8A	Kenawood	612 Bryanwood Parkway	Own	10.7	N	6	32.00	1973
SECTOR 9								
9A	Mount Tabor	745 Eureka Springs Dr.	Own	13.2	N	7	31.02	1982
9A	Lakeside Golf Course	3271 Richmond Rd.	Lease	201.1	SF	12	39.02	1968
9A	Mapleleaf	3161 Mapleleaf Dr.	Own	10.0	N	12	39.04	1991
9A	Woodhill	457 Larkwood Drive	Own	10.4	N	7	39.01	1979
9A	Jacobson Park*	4051 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.	Lease	216.0	C	12	39.02	1968
9A	Pleasant Ridge	1350 Pleasant Ridge Dr.	Own	11.1	N	12	39.06	1997
9B	Tates Creek Center	1400 Gainesway Dr.	Own	123.1	SF	8	34.01	1971
9B	Tates Creek Golf Course							
9B	Gainesway	1201 Centre Parkway	Own	20.3	N	8	34.01	1962
9B	Berry Hill	3489 Buckhorn Dr.	Own	10.2	N	8	34.03	1981
9B	Armstrong Mill Parkway	1301 Armstrong Mill Rd	Own	6.4	N	8	34.01	1972

Urban County Government Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities (cont.)								
SUBAREA	PARK NAME	ADDRESS	LEASE OR OWN	ACRES	PARK TYPE	COUNCIL DISTRICT	CENSUS TRACT	YEAR ACQUIRED
SECTOR 10								
10A	Belleau Woods	3770 Forest Green Drive	Own	18.1	N	4	41.01	1984
10A	Meadowbrook Golf Course	340-400 Wilson Downing Road	Lease	27.1	SF	9	41.01	1968
10A	Wildwood	3434 Greenlaw Drive	Own	4.7	N	4	35.02	1964
10A	Meadowbrook Neighborhood	372 Harvard Lane	Own	11.5	N	9	41.01	1983
10A	Kirklevington	396 Redding Road	Own	32.2	C	4	35.02	1970
10B	Hartland Omni-phase 1	3701 Kenesaw Drive	Own	17.1	N	12	41.02	1986
10B	River Hill	3800 Crosby Drive	Own	16.2	N	8	40.01	1976
10C	Veterans Park	Southpoint Drive	Own	135.5	C/G	12	41.02	1990
10C	Ribbon Park	900 Rockbridge Road	Own	24.8	N	12	41.02	1988
SECTOR 11								
11B	Stonewall #1	3225 Cornwall Drive	Own	2.4	N	9	36.00	1964
11B	Stonewall #2 Passive	3205 Cornwall Drive	Own	6.7	N	9	36.00	1987
11B	Shillito	3399 Brunswick Drive	Own	60.8	C	9	42.01	1970
11B	Shillito Addition	401 W. Reynolds Road	Own	15.0	C	9		1999
11B	GTE Property	1421 Higbee Mill Road	Own	8.1	N	9	29.00	1999
11C	Waverly	2101 Twain Ridge Drive	Own	11.1	N	9	42.01	1989
11C		1451 Higbee Mill Road	Own	8.1	N	9	36.00	
11D	Cardinal Run Park	Parkers Mill Road	Own	23.1	C	12	42.02	1999
11D	Cardinal Run Park South	2000 Parkers Mill Road	Own	54.6	C	12	42.02	1991
11D	Cardinal Run North	2101 Parkers Mill Road	Own	137.6	C	12	42.02	1999
11D	Harrods Hill	3308 Ridgeway Road	Own	12.6	N	12	42.02	1982
11D	Dogwood	2393 Dogwood Trace Blvd.	Own	18.6	N	9	42.05	1999

2001 Comprehensive Plan

Urban County Government Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities (cont.)								
SUBAREA	PARK NAME	ADDRESS	LEASE OR OWN	ACRES	PARK TYPE	COUNCIL DISTRICT	CENSUS TRACT	YEAR ACQUIRED
SECTOR 12								
12	King Property	1937 Deer Haven Lane	Own	23.9	N	12	39.04	1998
RURAL AREA PARKS & RECREATION								
R2	Kearney Hill Golf Course	3403 Kearney Rd	Own	200.0	SF	12	37.00	1969
R2	Masterson Station	3051 Leestown Rd	Own	659.8	C	12	37.00	1972
R3	Kentucky Horse Park	4089 Iron Works Pike	State of KY	1,100.0	State Park/C	12	38.02	
R4	Briar Hill	3601 Briar Hill Road	Own	225.0	C	12	39.02	1989
R4	Avon	Haley Road	Lease	219.2	SF	12	39.04	1995
R6	Raven Run	5886-5888 Jacks Creek Road	Own	470.5	NP	12	40.02	1966
TOTAL NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS					650			
TOTAL COMMUNITY PARK ACRES (includes McConnell Springs)					2,174			
TOTAL SPECIAL FACILITIES					891			
TOTAL NATURE PRESERVES (Raven Run only)					471			
LFUCG Parks and Recreation					4,186			
Kentucky State Park - KY Horse Park					1,100			
TOTAL PARK ACRES					5,286			
Key: N=Neighborhood Park; C=Community Park; GS=Green Space; G=Greenway; NP=Nature Preserve; SF=Special Facility.								
* The 216 acres at Jacobson Park includes the entire reservoir area located on the east side of Richmond Road. The parkland area equals approximately 156 acres. Since Jacobson Park is located adjacent to and serves Sector 9, it has been included in Subarea 9A. Open space and medians located on local streets that serve a passive recreation function are included in the Greenspace Acres.								
Revised by: Division of Planning, August 17, 2001								

6. SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC FACILITY PROPOSALS

Proposed Sanitary Sewers:

Sector 7	Collection system and pump station in Sector 7 (EAMP Area 3)
Sector 7	Collection system in Griffin Gate
Sector 7	Northern Interceptor/diversion line
Sector 9	Collection system and pump station in Sector 9 (EAMP Area 2c)
Sector 10	Collection system and pump station in Sector 10 (EAMP Area 1)
Sector 11	New South Elkhorn force main
Sector 12	Collection system and pump station in Sector 12 (EAMP Area 2a)
Sector 12	Collection system and pump station in Sector 12 (EAMP Area 2b)

Proposed Parks:

Sector 4	Neighborhood Park in Pasadena Dr./Eastway Dr. area
Sector 6	Neighborhood Park in Masterson Station/Greendale Rd. area
Sector 8	Neighborhood Park in Patchen Wilkes area
Sector 8	Neighborhood Park in Hamburg/Fortune Dr. area
Sector 9	Neighborhood Park in Gess Property area
Sector 9	Neighborhood Park in Squires Rd./Squires Acres area
Sector 9	Neighborhood Park in Denton Farm area
Sector 9	Neighborhood Park in Phelps/Caller Properties area
Sector 10	Neighborhood Park in Mahan Property area
Sector 10	Neighborhood Park in Highland Lakes area
Sector 10	Two Neighborhood Parks in Young Property area
Sector 11	Neighborhood Park in Firebrook area
Sector 11	Neighborhood Park in Sunny Slope/Dale Property area
Sector 12	Neighborhood Park in Hamburg Polo Club area
Sector 12	Neighborhood Park in Blackford Farm area
Sector 12	Community Park in Winchester Road/Hume Road area

Proposed Schools:

Sector 2	Elementary School in northeast of Downtown area
Sector 6	Elementary School in Masterson Station area
Sector 8	Elementary School in Liberty Rd/Hamburg area
Sector 9	Middle School in Sector 9 (EAMP Area 2c)
Sector 9	Elementary School in Gess Property area
Sector 10	Elementary School in Young Property area
Sector 11	Elementary School in Reynolds/Wellington area
Sector 12	High School in Sector 12 (EAMP Area 2a)
Sector 12	Elementary School in Blackford Farm area

Proposed Libraries:

Sector 6	Library in Masterson Station area
Sector 8	Library in Hamburg area

Proposed Fire Stations:

Sector 6	Fire Station near Masterson Station area
Sector 8	Fire Station near Hamburg/Winchester Rd area
Sector 10	Fire Station near Veterans Park area

Proposed New Roads and Major Widening:

STATE SIX-YEAR HIGHWAY PLAN FY 2000 – 2006 Projects

The following is a summary many of the major new and carry-over highway projects and their current status in this *Plan Update*:

2025 Highway Project Summary: New Projects and Status of Carry-Over Projects

- Scoping study for New Circle Road Northeast
- Clays Mill Road improvement project from Harrodsburg Road to Man o' War Boulevard
- The Loudon Avenue project (Oakhill Drive to Winchester Road) has developed. The western section from Oakhill Drive northwest to Russell Cave Road was once again programmed to follow the eastern section in this plan.
- Fayette Mall Scoping Study
- I-64 East
- The Newtown Pike Extension project
- Phase-II Citation Boulevard is programmed in this plan for construction in 2006.
- Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) and Congestion Management System (CMS) funds
- Widen the following sections of Man o' War Boulevard: I-75 to Richmond Road, Richmond Road to Armstrong Mill Road, Armstrong Mill Road to Bates Creek Road, and Bates Creek Road to Nicholasville Road
- Parkers Mill Road

2025 ITS/CMS Improvements:

- Nandino Boulevard from Georgetown Road to Newtown Pike
- Waller Avenue from South Broadway (US-68) to Nicholasville Road (US-27)
- Cooper Drive from Nicholasville Road to Chinoe Road
- Mason Headley Road from South Broadway (US-68) to Versailles Road (US-60)
- Lansdowne Drive from Bates Creek Road (US-1974) to Wilson Downing Road
- Bates Creek Road from Montclair Drive to Fontaine Drive
- Wilson Downing Road from Belleau Wood Drive to Nicholasville Road (US-27)
- Chinoe Road from Main Street to South of Alumni Drive
- Clays Mill Road from Man o' War Blvd. to Brannon Road (KY-1980)

SLX PROJECTS FROM 2002 TO 2025

- Lexington Bluegrass Mobility Office - Central point of contact for all inquiries concerning mobility issues.
- Air Quality Planning - All tasks and requirements of the Clean Air Act.
- Lexington Traffic Signal Upgrades - Traffic signals for improved safety and efficiency.
- ITS/CMS Improvements - State-of-the-art technology and congestion management
- Fayette Mall Road - (Man o' War Blvd. to West Reynolds Rd.)
- Harrodsburg Rd. (4800' South of Brannon Rd. to Man o' War Blvd.)
- Leestown Rd. (New Circle Rd. to Masterson Park)
- East Loudon Avenue (Oakhill Dr. to Winchester Rd.)

SLX PROJECTS FROM 2002 TO 2025 – CONTINUED

Liberty/Todds Rd. (0.2 miles South of Forest Hill Drive to I-75)
Clays Mill Road (Harrodsburg Rd. to New Circle Road)
Clays Mill Road (New Circle Road to Man o' War Boulevard)
Liberty Road (New Circle Road to Church of God)
Loudon Avenue (Russell Cave Road to Oakhill Drive)
Man o' War Boulevard (I-75 to Richmond Road)
Alumni Drive (Edgewater Drive to Man o' War Boulevard)
Yellowstone Parkway (Mt. Tabor Rd. to Alumni Drive)
Greendale Road (Leestown Road to Mercer Road)
Russell Cave Road (Park Place to North Broadway)
Man o' War Blvd. (Richmond Rd. to Armstrong Mill Road)
Parkers Mill Rd. (Versailles Rd. to Man o' War Boulevard)
Todds Rd. (Codell Drive to Man o' War Boulevard)
Man o' War Blvd. (Armstrong Mill Rd. to Tates Creek Road)
Alumni Dr. (Nicholasville Rd. to Chinoe Road)
Man o' War Blvd. (Tates Creek Road to Nicholasville Road)
Liberty Road (Winchester Rd. to Henry Clay Boulevard)
Man o' War Boulevard (I-75 to Winchester Road)
ITS Public Transit Related
Brighton Rail Trail (Man o' War Boulevard to Chilesburg Road)
Richmond Rd. Multi-use Path (Prosperous Place to Jacobson Park)
South Elkhorn Trail (Nicholasville Road to Grassy Creek Road)
West Hickman Trail (Bellefonte Bike Route to Veterans Park)
Rose Street and Euclid Avenue Bike Lanes

NON-SLX PROJECTS

Operation of Valley View Ferry at KY River
Harrodsburg Rd. US-68 (New Circle Road to Man o' War Boulevard)
Harrodsburg Rd. US-68 (KY 29 to Brannon Road)
Richmond Rd. US-25/421 (New Circle to Man o' War Boulevard)
I-64, Lexington-Catlettsburg Rd. (I-75 to Rehab Section)
I-64, Lexington-Catlettsburg Rd. (Rehab Section to Clark County line)
Newtown Pike KY-922 (New Circle Road to I-75)
Liberty KY-1927/Todds Rd. (Cadentown Bypass)
Newtown Pike Extension
Georgetown Rd. US-25 (I-75 to Etter Lane)
Harrodsburg Rd. US-68 (4800' South of Brannon Rd. to Man o' War Boulevard)
Citation Boulevard - Phase II (Southern RR to Leestown Road)
Nicholasville Rd. US-27 (Southland Drive to New Circle Road)
Nicholasville Rd. US-27 (New Circle Rd. to Man o' War Boulevard)
Nicholasville Rd. US-27 (Man o' War Boulevard to Nicholasville Bypass)
Winchester Rd. US-60 (Midland Avenue to New Circle Road)
Newtown Pike US-25/KY-922 (Main Street to New Circle Road)
New Circle Rd. NE KY-4 (Georgetown Rd. to Richmond Road) Signalized Portion

NON-SLX PROJECTS – CONTINUED

- New Circle Road KY-4 (Richmond Road to Nicholasville Road) - Expressway Portion
- Harrodsburg Road US-68 (Mason Headley Road to New Circle Road)
- Tates Creek Road KY-1974 (Malabu to Armstrong Mill Road)
- Tates Creek Road KY-1974 (Armstrong Mill Road to Man o' War Boulevard)
- Versailles Road US-60 (Woodford County Line to Red Mile Road)
- Spurr Road (Georgetown Road to Masterson Station Residential Area Access)

Stormwater Projects:

Storm Drainage Project Ranking

Projects with Structural Flooding or Significant Street Flooding

PROJECT NO. & NAME

PROJECT STATUS

1 Yellowstone	Project Completed
2 Plainview Drive	Project Completed
3 CR-3, Sandpiper/Kingston/Swigert	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
4 Smokey Mountain	Project Completed
5 CR-6, Old Paris @ I-75	Project Active (Purchasing Homes)
6 NE-2, Silver Leaf Court	Project Completed
7 WH-43, Coldstream Court	Project Completed
8 WR-5, Beaumont Park Sinkhole	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
9 WH-37, Tanforan Drive	Project Active (Purchasing Home)
10 Lansdowne, Wilson Downing	Project Completed
11 WH-6, Olympia Drive	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
12 Gardenside	Project Active (Purchasing Home)
13 Loudon Avenue	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
14 WH-32, Sundart -Thames	Project Under Design
15 Sandalwood	Project Completed
16 TB-21, South Limestone Street	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
17 WH-51, Lansdowne Shopping Center	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
18 Idle Hour	Project Active (Negotiating with Property Owner)
19 TB-2, Greendale near Mercer	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
20 Riviera	Project Being Evaluated
21 TB-11, Town Branch, Jefferson to Bizzell	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
22 SE-26, Indian Hills Tributary	Project Under Design
23 WH-27, Temple Drive	Project Under Design
24 WH-47, Lancelot Lane	Project Under Design
25 WH-50, Lowry Lane, Heather Way	Project Active (To be Assigned to Consultant)
26 CR-11, Briarwood Drive	Project Under Construction
27 SE-4, Cindy Blair Way	Project Completed
28 CR-19, Castlewood Drive	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
29 TB-29, Richmond Avenue	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
30 CR-18, Loudon Avenue	Project Under Design
31 WR-15, McCubbing Drive	Project Active (To be Assigned to Consultant)
32 Castlewood	Project Completed
33 CR-12, Deepwood @ Old Paris	Project Under Design
34 Strathmore	Project Being Evaluated
35 Se-22, So. Elkhorn, Monticello to Halifax	Project Under Design
36 Beaumont Park	Project Completed
37 WR-2, Parkers Mill @ Williamsburg	Project Under Design
38 SE-23, So. Elkhorn, Monticello to Reynolds	Project Under Design

Stormwater Projects--Continued

PROJECT NO. & NAME	PROJECT STATUS
39 SE-21, South Elkhorn, Higbee Mill to Halifax	Project Under Design
40 CR-13, Morgan Avenue	Project Under Design
41 CR-5, Circle Drive @ Paris Pike	Project Active (To be Assigned to Consultant)
42 TB-23, Hollywood @ Ashland	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
43 WR-19, Aster Road	Project Under Design
44 Hollow Creek @ Russell Cave	Project Under Design
45 WH-3, Greentree Road	Project Under Design
46 Zandale	Project Active (First Phase Complete)
47 WH-35, Henry Clay Boulevard	Project Under Design
47a Liberty Road	New Project
48 Wellesley Heights	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
49 Jefferson Street	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
50 Cherokee Park	Project Under Design
51 High Street off Hagerman Court	Project Under Design
52 WH-19, Rebecca Road	Project Under Design
53 Ballard Street	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
54 East High Street - Stone Avenue	Project Under Design
55 NE-8, Floyd Drive @ New Circle	Project Under Design
56 TB-4, Greendale Rd., North off Sandersville Rd.	Project Removal Pending Council Decision
57 Mill Street	Project Active (To be Assigned to Consultant)
58 Lansdowne/Merrick	Project Completed
59 Elkhorn Park	Project Under Design
60 Elizabeth Street	Project Under Design
61 WH-28, Tiverton Way	
62 Lansdowne	
63 TB-3, Greendale, Mercer to Sandersville	
64 SE-12, Jessie Clark Sinkhole	
65 Meadows	
66 CR-21, Culvert @ WLEX on IBM Trib.	
66a Tucson Drive	New Project
67 WH-46, Wilson Downing Trib. @ Wilson Downing	
67a Elam Park	New Project
68 Rockbridge/Saron	
69 Claymont	
70 WH-39, Tates Creek @ Wilson Downing	
71 Picadome	
72 Woodhill Park	
73 TB-24, East High St, South Hanover to Cochran	
74 Arcadia Park/Barberry Lane	

Stormwater Projects--Continued

PROJECT NO. & NAME		PROJECT STATUS
75	TB-15, Trafton Street	
76	Rosemary-Bermuda	
77	WR-6, Viley @ Old Franfort	
78	CR-4, Parkside/Shandon	
79	Bryan Station	
80	NE-9, Eastland Park Trib. @ Gayle Drive	
80a	Longview Drive West	New Project
81	Joyland	
82	Mentelle Park	
83	Idle Hour Drive	
84	Elmwood Drive	
84a	Longview Drive East	New Project
85	Gainesway	
86	Hume Road	
87	Viley	Project Active
88	SE-19, South Elkhorn, Bowman Mill Road	
89	Skycrest	Project Active
90	Ashland Park	
91	Pine Meadows	
92	West Gardenside	
93	Mt. Vernon/Hollywood	
94	Stonewall Community	
95	National Avenue	
96	North Limestone	
97	Ashland	
98	Georgetown Street	
99	Aylesford Park	
100	North Broadway	

7. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS SINCE 1997

RURAL LAND MANAGEMENT

Action Plan Table From Rural Plan, with 2001 Status Update

RECOMMENDED ACTION	INVOLVED PARTIES	TIME FRAME	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	2001 STATUS UPDATE
1) Determine public willingness to fund a comprehensive PDR program;The following series of actions are predicated upon the concept that there WILL be some type of funded PDR program to be the cornerstone of the implementation program.	The Community as a Whole	Fall 1999	Referendum under HB 644; or determination of alternative funding mechanism	Completed PDR Program implemented, using a combination of local funds from existing revenue and grant funds from state
2) Initiate a Zoning Ordinance Text Amendment to increase the minimum lot size in the A-R zone to 40 acres	Division of Planning Planning Commission Urban County Council	Begin process after Rural Plan adoption	Ordinances	Completed Zoning text revisions to implement the plan adopted in July of 1999
3) Create Zoning Ordinance category for "Buffer Area" Land Use category	Division of Planning, Planning Commission Urban County Council	Begin process after Rural Plan adoption	Ordinance	Completed
4) Initiate a program of government sponsored zone changes to remove inappropriate non-residential zoning from the Rural Service Area.	Division of Planning	Begin in 2000	Zone Map Amendments	Study phase basically completed; Map amendments to begin, based upon scheduling considerations. Legal analysis to determine if one large zoning amendment can be accomplished and would be preferable to incremental approach
5) Establishment of the Administrative mechanisms for the acquisition and holding of development rights	LFUCG	After referendum	Administrative and Council action	Completed PDR Board created, under PDR Ordinance adopted in December 1999
6) Completion of details of PDR priorities and LESA program	LFUCG Urban County Council	Begin process after Rural Plan adoption	Administrative and Council action	Completed LESA /prioritization adopted as part of PDR Ordinance
7) Study and creation of "TDR" related preservation tools as identified in the Rural Plan	Division of Planning Planning Commission Urban County Council	Begin in 2000	Ordinance	Not done as of this date; priority level minimal due to successful funding
8) Comprehensive study of historic rural settlements	Division of Planning	Late 2000	Planning and Study Effort; possible Comp Plan amendment	Not done as of this date; expected to be contracted as a consultant project in FY02 budget (check status)
9) If warranted, Zoning Ordinance text (and perhaps) map amendments to implement historic settlement study.	Division of Planning Planning Commission Urban County Council Affected settlements	After study completion (mid-late 2001)	Ordinances	See above

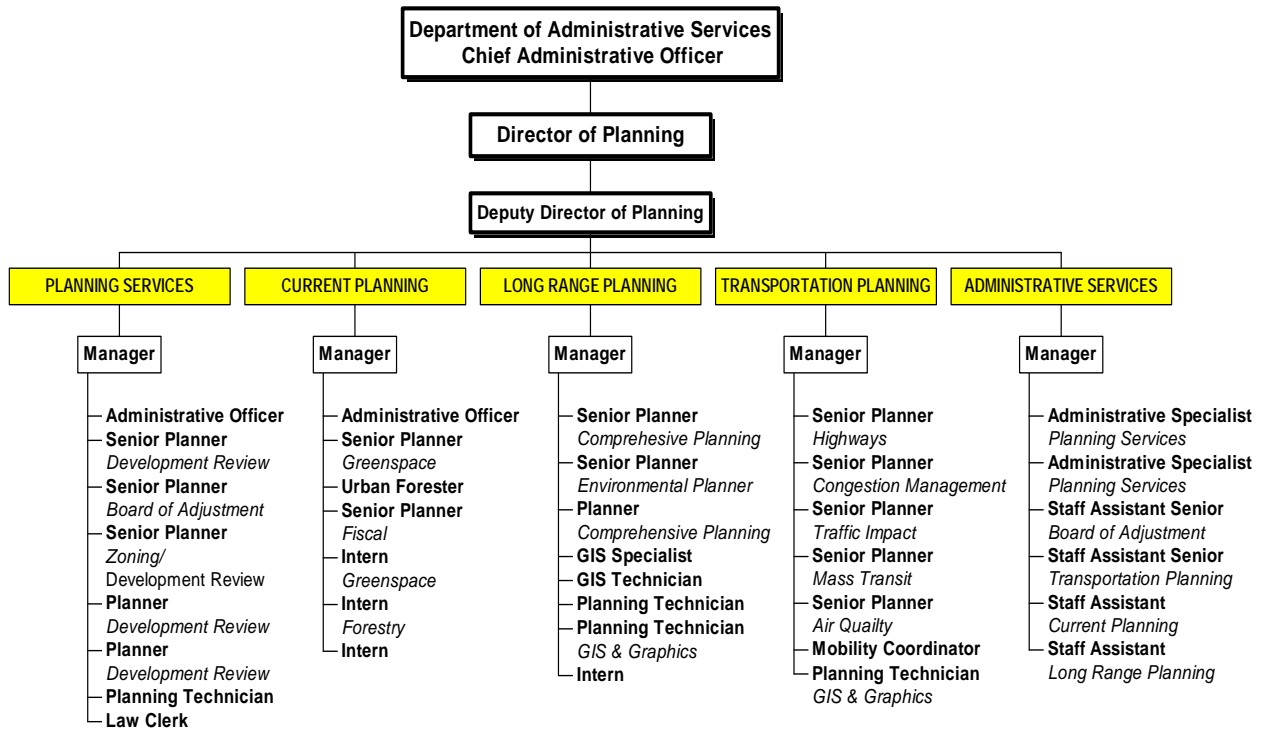
RECOMMENDED ACTION	INVOLVED PARTIES	TIME FRAME	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	2001 STATUS UPDATE
10) Miscellaneous Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations text amendments, as warranted to address specific concerns regarding the possible following issues: -stone fences -aquifer protection -view shed protection -environmentally sensitive areas	Division of Planning Planning Commission Urban County Council Royal Spring Committee	Initiate as needed beginning in 2000	Ordinances	Completed As part of July 1999 text changes, except for aquifer protection, which was delayed pending completion of Wellhead Protection Plan. Adopted wellhead plan does not recommend ordinance changes at this time
11) Activities related to addressing the need for and identification of potential future growth area(s), including those listed in IV-G herein.	Division of Planning Planning Commission Urban County Council	Ongoing planning process	Various	Under development Full establishment in approximately 12-18 months as part of 2006 Comp Plan process
12) Consideration and decision on the inclusion of the Potential Adjustment Areas in the Urban Service Area	Division of Planning Planning Commission	Next Comprehensive Plan consideration	Planning effort	Completed As appropriate for 2001 Comprehensive Plan process
13) Work more closely with other counties on policy issues related to regional planning/Strengthen the Regional Planning Council	Division of Planning Planning Commission Urban County Council	Ongoing planning process	Administrative	Ongoing Regional Planning Council membership expanded; Additional road corridor coalitions created
14) Implementation of the Five Focus Areas Recommendations	Division of Planning Parks & Recreation Planning Commission Greenspace Comm. Urban County Council	After study completion	Various	Ongoing Additional recommendations forthcoming as a part of Greenway Master Plan update effort
15) Further examination of Infill and Redevelopment Policies for the Urban Area	Division of Planning Planning Commission Urban County Council	After Rural Plan Adoption	Various	Near Completion Infill / Redevelopment study has been a major community planning effort for past 12 months. Final plan expected to be adopted in Fall 2001, with implementation to begin immediately thereafter

Other Indicators of Progress: NEW WAY OF PLANNING Projects Since July 1996

Implementation Ordinances For EAMP
Numerous Zoning Map Amendments and Subdivisions
Comprehensive Plan / New Way of Planning Video
Bracktown Small Area Plan
Detailed Small Area Population Projections
GIS Conversion Of Land Use And Zoning Maps
Parks And Recreation Master Plan
Public Information Brochures on Planning
Planning Information on the Internet
Nationwide Presentations on Lexington's Growth Management Efforts
2018 Transportation Plan
Down-Zoning Analysis Draft Information
Rural Service Area Land Management Plan
Full County Proposed Land Use Map
201 Sanitary Sewer Plan Update
Several Neighborhood Down-Zonings and H-1 Map Amendments
Improved Regional Planning and Coordination
Urban Forestry Program and Ordinance
Twenty-Year Capital Needs Identification
US 27 North Corridor Plan
2000 Detailed Land Use Inventory
Twenty-Year Comprehensive Water Supply Plan
Five-Year Capital Improvements Program
New Rural Provisions In Zoning Ordinance
Urban Area Planning Analysis Draft
Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) Program
Three Rural Corridor Studies by Citizens
Downtown Revitalization Initiative
Downtown Courthouse Area Design Guidelines
Engineering Design Manuals and Regulation Revisions
Draft Base Studies for 2001 Plan Update
Citizen Involvement Efforts in 2001 Plan Update
2001 Comprehensive Plan Update Goals and Objectives
Greenway Plan Draft
Royal Spring Wellhead Protection Plan
2001 Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element
Floodplain Management Plan
Draft Community Facilities Plan Element
Residential Infill And Redevelopment Design Strategies and Standards
Public Schools Facilities Plan Involvement
University Of Kentucky Plan Involvement
2025 Transportation Plan
Complete Draft Text of 2001 Comprehensive Plan Update

8. PLANNING ORGANIZATION AND CONTACTS

DIVISION OF PLANNING ORGANIZATIONAL CHART & STAFFING



Planning External Relationship

- LFUCG Administration, Council, Council Subcommittees
- Planning Commission and its Subcommittees
- Transportation Policy Committee
- Transportation Technical Coordinating Committee
- Congestion Management Committee
- Historic Preservation Committee
- Building Inspection Review Board
- Downtown Committee
- Infill/Redevelopment Committee
- Paris Pike Corridor Commission
- Tree Board
- Greenway Committee
- Lextran
- Water Supply Council
- McConnell Springs Committee
- Rural Plan Implementation Committees
- Bluegrass Area Development District Committees

Sites for Information Specific to Kentucky

Kentucky League of Cities
Kentucky Atlas and Gazetteer - Counties
Kentucky Office of Geographic
Information Systems
USGS Programs in Kentucky
Kentucky Legislature
Blugrass Area Development District

Planning and Related Contacts

American Planning Association
Planning Commissioner's Journal
PlannersWeb Links
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
Daily Differences
Cyburbia

Websites of Interest/General Planning Information

American Planning Association http://www.planning.org	Planning Newsgroup alt.planning.urban
American Institute of Certified Planners http://www.planning.org/abtaicp/abtaicp.html	Planning Utopia http://planneronline.homestead.com/NewPlanningMeridian
Community Development Society http://comm-dev.org	Smart Growth Network http://www.smartgrowth.org
Cyburbia - Planning & Architecture Resource Center http://www.cyburbia.org	State and Local Government on the Net http://www.piperinfo.com
Housing and Urban Development (HUD) http://www.hud.gov	The Urban Institute http://www.urban.org
Land Use Planning Information Network http://ceres.ca.gov/planning	The Urban Land Institute http://www.uli.org
Planetizen http://www.planetizen.com	National League of Cities http://www.nlc.org
Planner Commissioner's Journal http://www.plannersweb.com	National Association of Counties http://www.naco.org

9. GLOSSARY

A glossary is important to define or explain terms to someone learning the vocabulary of planning. However, it is equally important to clarify a precise meaning of common terms so everyone can see the implications of using such words. The following partial list of terms was excerpted from several ordinances, guides, plans, and other publications referred to in the development of this study. In some cases they were modified due to the uniqueness of the Bluegrass Region, but in general remain true to the definition's original intent. The phrasing may be further refined and additional words added as ordinances, regulations and guidelines are updated and finalized. However, the definitions noted with an * were excerpted from the Kentucky Revised Statutes, Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, and Board of Architectural Review Local Historic District and Local Historic Landmark Design Guidelines.

Access: Access is defined as the ability of the general public to gain entry to a parcel of land for a specific use. There are, in general, three different techniques to provide the public with access: 1) hold title to a parcel of land; 2) purchase the right of public access; 3) negotiate the right of public access, using easements or other techniques.

Active Recreation: Recreational activities that require the use of organized play areas, such as playing fields, swimming pools, and basketball courts. Contrasted to "passive recreation," which does not require the use of such areas.

ADA: See "Americans with Disabilities Act"

Adaptive Reuse: The process by which structurally sound older buildings are rehabilitated and/or developed for economically viable new uses. Such buildings may be historically important, architecturally distinctive, or simply under utilized structures.

***Adjacent and Surrounding:** Those properties next to and near the property under review.

Adverse Impact/Negative Impact: Used interchangeably to describe the result of changes in historic and architecturally significant areas that do not reinforce the character and characteristics of individual elements, sites, structures, streets or whole districts.

Affordable Housing: Housing that can be rented or purchased by a household with very low, low, or moderate income for less than 30 percent of that household's gross monthly income.

Agricultural Patterns: Some of the areas of the Bluegrass Region contain agricultural lands with sweeping, 360 degree views. In such areas, the expanse of sky sets off fields of horses, pastures, tobacco and corn, contrasting among themselves in color and texture.

***Agricultural Use:** The use of a tract of land of at least five (5) contiguous acres for the production of agricultural or horticultural crops, including but not limited to livestock; livestock products; poultry; poultry products; grain; hay; pastures; soybeans; tobacco; timber; orchard fruits; vegetables; flowers or ornamental plants; including provision for dwellings for persons and their families who are engaged in the above agricultural use on the tract, but not including residential building development for sale or lease to the public.

Alleys: Alleys are local streets that generally have two open ends. Each end connects with different streets, and property generally backs onto both sides of the alley.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Federal legislation specifying provisions to be made in the design (or redesign) of buildings, parking, and outdoor areas to remove barriers for persons with disabilities and guaranteeing equal opportunity in public accommodations, transportation and government services.

Architectural Concept: The basic aesthetic idea of a building, or group of buildings or structures, including the site and landscape development, that produces the architectural character.

Architectural Control: Public regulation of the design of private buildings and sites to develop, preserve or enhance the attractiveness or character of a particular area or individual building.

Architectural Detail: Any projection, relief, cornice, column, change of building material, window, or door opening on any building.

Bicycle: A vehicle having two tandem wheels, propelled solely by human power, upon which any person or persons may ride.

Bicycle Facilities: A general term denoting improvements and provisions made by public agencies to accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking facilities, maps, all bikeways and shared roadways not specially designed for bicycle use.

Bicycle Lane (Bike Lane): A portion of a roadway that has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

Bicycle Path (Bike Path): A bikeway physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way.

Bicycle Route (Bike Route): A segment of a system of bikeways designated by the jurisdiction having authority with appropriate directional and informational markers, with or without a specific bicycle route number.

Bikeway: Any road, path, or any way which, in some manner, is specifically designated as open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or is to be shared with other transportation modes.

Class I—A bikeway completely separated from vehicular traffic and within an independent right-of-way or the right-of-way of another facility. In this report, travelways separated from vehicles but shared by bicycles and pedestrians are included in this classification.

Class II—Any bikeway that is part of the roadway or shoulder and delineated by pavement marking or barriers, such as extruded curb or parking bumper blocks. Vehicle parking, crossing or turning movements may be permitted within the bikeway.

Class III—Any bikeway sharing its traffic right-of-way with motor vehicles and is designated by signing only.

Bikeway Potential: Projection of future use on a planned or existing facility and premised on relative data.

Bikeway, Recreational: Generally environmentally and aesthetically pleasing routes, totally separate from motorized transportation facilities. Particularly appealing are corridors along greenways, rivers, streams, and utility rights-of-way. In most cases, recreational bikeways are to be shared with joggers and walkers.

Biodiversity: Pertains to species diversity, ecosystem complexity, and genetic variation.

Buffer: Utilization of land area, a landscape treatment, a particular use or a structure to separate and/or screen one use from another; to provide a transition from one use to another; or to inhibit the view, noise, lights or other public nuisances (see Screening).

Building: A structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house; barn; church; or similar structure.

Canopy Tree: A tree which at maturity creates a roof-like layer of spreading branches; generally any tree variety expected to reach a height in excess of thirty (30) feet at maturity (such as oaks, pines, sycamores, some maples, etc.). Richmond Road near downtown and Old Frankfort Road are two examples of roads with canopy trees (see Leaf Tunnel Effect).

Central Business Distrist (CBD): Major commercial downtown center of a community.

***Character:** The qualities and attributes of any structure, site, street or district which separate and distinguish the individual from its context.

Cluster Development: A development design technique that concentrates buildings in specific areas on a site to preserve the remaining land as common open space, agricultural land, environmentally sensitive land or recreational land.

Cohesiveness: Unity of composition between design elements of a building or a group of buildings and the landscape development.

Community: A body of people sharing common interests and living in a particular area, comprised of many neighborhoods and united, in part, by the public facilities and services they share.

Community Facilities: Facilities, including parks; schools; libraries; museums; health and medical facilities; water systems; public rest rooms; street lights; police; fire; emergency medical; and social services, which are publicly owned, developed and maintained, and/or render service to the public.

Compatibility: Harmony in the appearance of two or more external design features in the same vicinity.

Comprehensive Plan: The Comprehensive Plan serves as a guide for public and private actions and decisions to assure the development of public and private property in the most appropriate relationships. Such plan shall include all elements, whether expressed in words, graphics, or other forms (KRS 100). The Comprehensive Plan in many instances must be refined to be sensitive to the particular needs of smaller neighborhood areas. The resulting subarea/small area (corridor) plans serve to amend and refine the adopted Comprehensive Plan.

Conditional Use / Board of Adjustment: A land use permitted in a particular zoning district, only upon showing that such use in a specified location will comply with all conditions and standards for the location or operation of such use as specified in a zoning ordinance and authorized by the Board of Adjustment.

Conservation: The protection and care that prevent destruction or deterioration of historical or otherwise significant structures, buildings or natural resources.

Conservation Corridors: Conservation corridors conserve environmentally sensitive lands, protect water quality in creeks, streams and lakes, and provide habitat for wildlife and spatial separation between development. Conservation corridors do not provide for the right of public access. These lands can be publicly or privately owned.

***Conservation Easement:** A nonpossessory interest of a holder in real property imposing limitations or affirmative obligations, the purpose of which include retaining or protecting natural, scenic, or open-space values of real property; assuring its availability for agricultural, forest, recreational, or open-space use; protecting natural resources; maintaining or enhancing air or water quality; or preserving the historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural aspects of real property. Conservation easements may be held by a governmental body or a charitable organization whose purposes include retaining or protecting the natural, scenic or open-space values of real property (KRS 382.800).

Conserve: To manage in a manner which avoids wasteful or destructive uses and provides for future availability.

***Context:** The setting in which an historic element, site, structure, street or district exists.

Controlled Access Highway: A vehicular travelway on which ingress and egress locations are predetermined by public authority, usually in the form of a grade separation or interchange. Direct residential or non-residential access to the highway is prohibited.

Corridor: Any major transportation route, including freeways, expressways, arterials, or transit lines; may also be used to describe land uses along these routes.

Correction: Taking an action to remove errors, faults, deviations and defects and to bring to a standard or required condition.

County: The use of the term “County” shall refer to the entirety of Lexington-Fayette Urban County.

Cultural Area: See Historical Area.

Density: The average number of families, persons or housing units per acre of land.

Design Standards: Development objectives relating to considerations, such as site organization; landscaping; architecture; and site details of projects under review.

Develop: To bring about growth or availability to construct or alter a structure, to make a physical change in the use or appearance of land, or to divide land into parcels.

Distinctive Visual Resources: An area of view from a roadway, characterized by special visual qualities as identified and mapped in a Visual Resource Inventory.

District: A geographically defined area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

Downslope Site: Land which lies at an elevation less than the elevation of the roadway right-of-way along the property line.

Downtown: The downtown is the location of the most intense and diverse land uses in the urban area and the region. The downtown functions as the hub of government, professional, commercial and cultural activities, as well as being the terminus of the transit system. The downtown core is a concentration of buildings of varied height and mass, which are linked by public open spaces and thoroughfares. The built environment contains structures representing a diverse mix of historic architectural styles and new contemporary design. High density residential and retail uses support the downtown neighborhood population. Surrounding the downtown core is a mixed use transition area, merging into residential neighborhoods at the edges of the downtown.

Down-Zoning: Rezoning to a more restrictive zoning classification. A change in the zoning for a particular area that results in lower residential densities or lower intensity non-residential uses. For example, a change from a zoning ordinance that requires 10 acres per dwelling to an ordinance that requires 40 acres per dwelling is a down-zoning.

Easement: The right to use another person’s property, but only for a limited and specifically named purpose. The owner generally may continue to make restricted use of such land since he has given up only certain, and not all, ownership rights.

Easement, Conservation: An easement precluding future or additional development of the land.

Edge: An abrupt change from commercial, industrial or office land use to any density of residential land use. The property line edge where these land uses abut is the source of traffic, aesthetic and functional conflicts due to the lack of inadequacy of screening and/or considerations of potential problems.

Eminent Domain: The authority of a government to take, or to authorize the taking of, private property for public use.

Employment Centers: Major planned concentrations of higher intensity commercial uses providing diverse work opportunities for the community's labor force. These employment centers contain primarily office, warehouse and industrial uses and include major institutional employment activities. The employment centers are planned to be distributed throughout the community with emphasis upon and consideration of Downtown to create geographic balance in employment opportunities and to reduce cross-town traffic movement. Employment centers are located on or adjacent to arterial roadways and are in proximity to residential areas. Retail uses are not considered as part of employment centers.

Encourage: Stimulate; give help to; foster.

Enhancement: Addition or contribution to an area, site or view.

Environmentally Sensitive Area: This term applies to any area which, due to its natural or physical setting, may have environmental problems with regard to development or use. Areas included are (but are not limited to) areas of steep slope (over 15%), floodplains, sinkholes, areas of poor soil, improper fills, wetlands, significant tree stands, aquifer recharge areas, and similar areas (see Lexington-Fayette Urban County Subdivision Regulations, Section 1-12).

Essential Public Facilities: Essential public facilities consist of the basic infrastructure to support development. These facilities include the following: storm and sanitary sewer systems, roadways and transportation systems and utilities.

Exaction / Impact Fee: A method of allocating, in a roughly proportional manner, the cost of capital or public facilities which are needed to accommodate new growth and development.

External Design Feature: The general arrangement of any portion of a building, sign, structure or landscaping; and including the kind, color and texture of the materials of such portion, and the types of roof, windows, doors, lights, attached or ground signs, or other fixtures appurtenant to such portions as will be open to public view from any street, place, or way.

Facade: The exterior wall of a building exposed to public view, or the wall viewed by persons not within the building.

Fields and Forest Edge: Contrast of light green and gold pastureland against the deeper greens of forest lands. This may add significantly to the scenic quality of a road. Especially pleasing are patterns which stretch over rolling hills, creating shadow and displaying a diversity of plant life.

***Flood:** A temporary rise in stream flow or stage that results in water overtopping its bank and inundating areas adjacent to the channel.

***Flood Fringe:** The portion of the floodplain beyond the limits of the floodway where flood water is stored until the floodway can carry it away. In this area, the regulations permit a wider range of development (filling, buildings, structures), provided that such development is protected from the waters of the regulatory-flood level.

Floodplain: That land adjacent to a stream, channel or a body of water that has been or may be hereafter covered by flood water including, but not limited to, the regulatory flood.

***Floodway:** The channel of a stream and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel that are required to carry and discharge the flood water of flood flows of any river or stream including, but not limited to, flood flows associated with the regulatory flood.

Forest Patterns: A forest stand with mixed mature hardwood and softwood trees will provide pleasant texture and color contrast in all seasons. This scene should be distinguished from nondescript clumps of young hardwood trees and undergrowth which adds little value to the roadside scenery.

Full Development: The ultimate future use of all land inside the Urban Service Area Boundary, including the potential redevelopment of horse farms; private golf courses; other semi-public lands; and other properties that may redevelop according to Small Area Plans. Full Development does not include the redevelopment of publicly owned lands, such as parks.

General Urban Use Area: The general urban use area comprises the remaining area within the Urban Service Area, exclusive of the downtown, employment centers, and urban activity centers. This area is comprised of all existing developed areas, commercial corridors and anticipated urban growth areas, including horse farms within the Urban Service Area. The general urban use area includes residential and non-residential land uses and all the essential public facilities and urban infrastructure to support existing and proposed development in the urban area.

Geologic Hazard Area: An area in which environmental problems are so numerous that even severely limited development/use could pose a serious problem to the immediate or surrounding areas. Examples include excessive floodplain areas, clustering of sinkholes, cliff areas, areas that have potential collapse problems due to underground caves near the surface, and similar areas (see Lexington-Fayette Urban County Subdivision Regulations, Section 1-12).

Geographic Information System (GIS): A method of storing geographic information on computers. Geographic information can be obtained from a variety of sources, including topographical maps, soils maps, aerial and satellite photographs and remote sensing technology. This information can then be used to create special maps for many public uses and decision making purposes. GIS systems are used to inventory and maintain land use, as well as and many other types of public agency maps.

Goal: A general end toward which the urban county will direct effort.

***Grade:** The inclination, with the horizontal, of a road, unimproved land, etc., which is generally expressed by stating the vertical rise or fall as a percentage of the horizontal distance.

Greenbelt: Generally regarded as a system of open space land which may include agricultural and recreational land that sets limits to the growth of the city, while ensuring the most efficient use of urban space. In some cases, a greenbelt might have restrictions on use and design of development so as to make it compatible with the natural environment and adjacent farmland. In Fayette County the greenbelt is the large expanse of rural land surrounding Lexington's Urban Service Area Boundary and separating Lexington from satellite cities of Georgetown, Paris and Versailles.

Greenspace: In the broadest sense, greenspace refers to any land that is provided for park or recreational purposes; land conservation or other natural resource purposes; or historic, scenic, or open space purposes.

Greenway: Lineal open space designed to conserve the natural environment and to integrate people into that environment in a way that does not permanently destroy the functional, aesthetic or ecological values of that environment. Greenways may include environmentally, culturally or architecturally significant areas and are often systems linking existing natural and cultural features.

Harmony: A quality that represents an appropriate and congruent arrangement of parts, as in an arrangement of varied architectural and landscape elements.

Historical Area: Land with sites, structures and objects that have local, regional, statewide or national historic, cultural or archaeological significance.

Home Program: Federal program enacted in 1990 that distributes funds on a formula basis to qualifying local jurisdictions. Funds may be used for rehabilitation, new construction, acquisition and tenant-based rental assistance.

Housing and Urban Development (HUD): A cabinet level department of the federal government that administers housing and community development programs.

Inappropriate or Dilapidated Buildings: Some buildings are clearly out of place in the character of a scenic urban or rural road. Examples of possibly inappropriate new construction include modern office or commercial buildings and chain restaurants. Similarly, obviously rundown structures may be considered eyesores. To determine whether a building detracts from the landscape, consider its visibility from the road, its former use (an abandoned gas station may be an eyesore, but not an abandoned house or barn), and whether it was devastated by fire or other natural disaster rather than merely abandoned.

Infill: Is the development of vacant or bypassed land within the existing development area. Infill does not include the revision or replacement of an existing building(s). Most frequently, infill involves small-scale development of scattered vacant or bypassed land, but it can encompass the assemblage and development of larger tracts of land.

Intensity: The degree to which land is used, generally measured by a combination of the type of land use and the amount of land or floor area devoted to that use.

Land Use Definitions: Definitions of Land Use correspond to the categories on the Land Use Map. A complete definition of each category is contained in the Land Use Element.

Landscape Corridors: Routes that traverse developed or developing areas. These corridors are landscape-oriented and are developed to provide a pleasant driving environment and community enhancement. Development within the corridor should complement the scenic highway.

Leaf Tunnel Effect: When a road winds through a heavily forested area, the crowns of mature trees pressing close to the road meet overhead to form a ceiling of leaves. This creates a cool, green tunnel that is a pleasant contrast from the open views of the rolling countryside (see Canopy Tree).

Line of Sight: An imaginary level plane located above a specified grade, indicating visibility from the specified location.

Linkage: Linkages are open space connections between two geographic points. They may be greenways, parkways, landscaped boulevards, linear parks, median green strips, trailways or drainage courses available for hiking, bicycling or horseback riding. Historically they include park, recreation or ornamental facilities along their length. They are also used to conserve drainage courses and natural areas.

Linkage / Density Bonus: Zoning provides additional density in exchange for desired residential units, urban design amenities or park land. These zoning techniques are commonly used in downtowns and urban infill areas.

Logic of Design: Accepted principles and criteria of validity in the solution of the problem of design.

Maintain: Support, keep and continue in an existing state or condition without decline.

Major Ridge: A ridge backed primarily by sky as viewed from the right-of-way.

Major Vista Point: An area in or adjacent to the right-of-way which has been designated as an area to be set aside for public use. Examples include staging areas and scenic overlooks.

Man-Made Focal Point: As with a natural focal point, this is an object or group of objects to which one's eyes are naturally drawn because of the way it is framed in its natural setting. The difference is that this is one

of human rather than natural origin. One example is a small community in the distance framed by farm fields and wooded hills. Another, closer to the road, may be a single object of cultural interest, such as a stone fence.

Minor Ridge: A ridge backed by a hillside or another ridge as viewed from the right-of-way.

Monument: A sign, marker, emblem or structure which commemorates or identifies an event, past ownership, age of a building, structure or area along a community entryway or entrypoint.

Multi-modal: Capable of accommodating multiple modes of transportation, including but not limited to, automobile; bicycle facilities; pedestrian; public transit; and rail.

National Register of Historic Places: The federal government's list of properties that have been identified as worthy of preservation; properties may be listed on the Register or may be identified as being "eligible" or "potentially eligible;" properties are usually listed in the National Register through nomination by the State Office of Historic Preservation.

***Natural Area:** Any area of land or water, or both land and water, in public or private ownership, which either retains or has reestablished (to some degree, in the judgment of the Commission) its natural character, though it need not be completely natural and undisturbed; or which has natural flora, fauna, biological, ecological, scenic or archaeological features of scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational interest. (KRS 146.415)

Natural Focal Point: This is an attractive portion of land or water framed by hills and vegetation in such a way that one's eyes are inevitably drawn to it. In contrast to a panorama, a natural focal point covers only a few degrees of a person's field of vision.

Natural Ground Surface: Any ground surface in its original state before any grading, excavation or filling.

***Natural Preserve:** A natural area and land necessary for its protection; any estate, in interest of right which has been formally dedicated under the provision of KRS 146.410 to 146.530; to be maintained as nearly as possible in its natural condition, and to be used in a manner and under limitations consistent with its continued preservation, without impairment, disturbance or artificial development, and future scientific research, education, aesthetic enjoyment and habitat for plant and animal species and other natural objects. (KRS 146.415)

Neighborhood: A generally walkable, and primarily residential, district or area with an interconnected street network and distinctive characteristics and/or the people who live in such an area.

Object: A material thing of functional, aesthetic, historical, or scenic value that may be moveable by nature or design yet is related to a specific setting or environment.

Official Map: A legally adopted map that conclusively shows the location and width of proposed streets, public facilities, public areas and drainage rights-of-way.

Open Space: See Greenspace.

Panoramic and Other Distant Views: A panorama is a sweeping, distant view that fills a wide arc of the road traveler's vision. Such views normally occur at high spots in the road where trees and brush are naturally open or have been cut to provide a wide overlook.

Paratransit: Form of transit serving persons with disabilities in which vehicles are dispatched on an as-needed basis instead of following a fixed route and schedule.

Parking Lot, Area, or Structure: A structure or an off-street area for parking, loading or unloading, whether required or permitted by the Zoning Ordinance, including driveways, access ways, aisles and maneuvering areas; but not including any public or private street right-of-way.

Parkways and Scenic Corridors: Essentially elongated parks with a road extending throughout their length. Parkway generally serve to connect large units in the park system, connect greenways or provide a pleasant

means of travel within the city and between the city and an outlying region. The parkway usually follows stream or river alignments, shorelines of large lakes or natural wooded areas.

Pedestrian: An individual who travels on foot.

Performance Standards: Criteria that are established and must be met before a certain use will be permitted. These criteria, or standards, may be a set of economic, environmental or social factors or any combination of these factors.

Planned Unit Development (PUD): An area of a minimum contiguous size, as specified by ordinance, to be planned and developed as a single entity containing one or more residential clusters or planned unit residential developments; and one or more public, quasi-public, commercial or industrial areas in such ranges of ratios of non-residential uses to residential uses as shall be specified.

***Preservation:** Retaining the integrity of a building, site or structure through reconstruction, restoration, rehabilitation, adaptive reuse or compatible design.

Preserve: To save from change in loss and reserve for a special purpose.

Prevention: Taking advance measures against something possible or probable.

Promote: To contribute to growth or prosperity.

Proportion: Balanced relationship of structures/buildings or parts of a buildings, and the landscape, to each other and to the whole.

Proposed Land Use: The future use of vacant land (see Vacant Land Inside the Urban Service Area Boundary).

Protection: To maintain the status or integrity of an area, site or view.

Public Facilities: These facilities include parks, schools, libraries, museums, health and medical facilities, public rest rooms, street lights, police, fire, emergency medical, and social services, which are publicly owned, developed and maintained and render service to the public.

Purchase of Development Rights (PDR): Purchase of the right to develop from owners of specific parcels, leaving the owner all other rights of ownership. The price of the rights is the diminution in the market value of the land as a result of the removal of the development rights. The remaining value of the land is the farm use value.

Purchase and Resale or Lease with Restrictions: Purchase of land, imposition of restrictions on the use and development, and resale at market price. End result is equivalent to purchase of development rights.

Redevelopment: Redevelopment is the revision or replacement of an existing building(s) through acquisition, clearance or rebuilding of a previously developed area according to the Comprehensive Plan where positive long-range land use and social goals are to be achieved. Redevelopment of a structure refers to the physical upgrading of materials and support systems, while retaining a building's original use.

Regional Planning Commission: *Kentucky Revised Statutes* require establishment of a Regional Planning Council in each Area Development District in Kentucky. The Bluegrass Area Regional Planning Council includes representatives of every planning unit in the seventeen-county region. Their primary functions are coordination, education and regional policy planning.

Regulatory Flood: A flood of 100-year frequency. This shall be the basis for determining the regulatory floodway, floodway-fringe, flood discharge, flood profile and flood protection elevation. Important considerations in selecting the regulatory flood are: the degree of protection required for life and health, consistent standards among adjoining communities, and flood protection required by state laws and federal agencies. Base flood shall be synonymous with regulatory flood.

***Rehabilitation:** Construction work to put together historic elements, structures and sites. This activity involves retaining and restructuring historic elements, structures and sites.

Renovation: Renovation of a structure refers to the physical upgrading of materials and support systems while retaining a building's original use.

***Restoration:** Construction work which puts an element, site or structure back to an historic configuration and condition.

Restore: Revitalizing, returning or replacing original attributes and amenities, such as natural biological productivity or aesthetic and cultural resources which have been diminished or lost by past alterations, activities or catastrophic events.

Active Restoration: The use of specific positive remedial actions, such as removing fills; installing water treatment facilities; or rebuilding deteriorated urban waterfront areas.

Passive Restoration: The use of natural processes, sequences and timing that occurs after the removal or reduction of adverse stresses without other specific positive remedial action.

***Retained/Maintained:** Used in conjunction with one another to describe both the keeping of an element, site, structure, street or district and the assurance of physical repair and upkeep to those elements, sites, structures, streets and districts.

Right-of-Way: Land used generally for streets, sidewalks, alleys or other public uses. Right-of-way is also a land measurement term, meaning the distance between lot property lines that generally contains not only the street pavement but also the sidewalks, grass area, underground utilities and aboveground utilities.

Right-Zoning: Rezoning to more accurately follow the Comprehensive Plan land use recommendations, usually initiated by the Urban County Planning Commission or Urban County Council.

Roads Conforming to Landscape Contours: Part of the pleasure of traveling a scenic road is the traveler's perception that he is almost a part of the landscape, rising and falling, winding and backtracking with the natural terrain. To the extent that a road conforms rather than cuts across natural terrain, this feature may be envisioned as a positive value.

Roadway: The portion of the street right-of-way that contains the street pavement and gutter and is used primarily as a channel for vehicular movement and secondarily as a drainage channel for storm water.

Rock Fence or Wall: The more popular and common term for a stone fence sometimes used to distinguish a fieldstone fence from a quarried-stone fence (see Stone Fence).

Rural Activity Center: Rural Activity Centers are the only locations where intensive non-residential uses are allowed in the rural area. These areas were in existence prior to merger and are limited to four existing rural employment centers where public facilities serve the development. These areas were defined in the 1980 Comprehensive Plan to recognize what existed or had been zoned.

Scale: Proportional relationship of the size of parts to one another and to the human figure.

Scenic Areas: Lands that are valued for their aesthetic appearance; generally open areas with natural features that are visually significant or geologically or botanically unique.

Scenic Corridor: The scenic corridor and scenic road go together; the corridor frames and enhances the road. For this reason, the corridor is a much wider area than just the highway right-of-way. It includes outstanding scenic vistas and facilities which may be within the immediate roadside area or part of a sweeping distant panorama.

Scenic Easement: An interest in land transferred by the owner thereof to the public, either in perpetuity or for a term of years. A scenic easement may be created by sale, gift, lease, bequest or otherwise. An instrument which creates a scenic easement shall contain a covenant whereby the owner of the land promises to neither undertake nor permit the construction of any improvements upon the land, except as provided by the instrument; and except for public service facilities installed for the benefit of the land pursuant to the authorization by the governing body of the Urban County or the Energy Regulatory Commission or Utility Regulatory Commission. Pursuant to KRS 65.460, the Urban County shall not permit any action which will materially impair the open-space character of the land. Scenic easements may be held only by a local governmental body or a state agency. (From KRS 65.410)

Scenic Highways: Scenic highways are made up of the road, its right-of-way and the scenic corridor. The scenic corridor is the visible area outside the highway's right-of-way and is generally described as the view from the road. The boundaries of the scenic corridor vary with the natural characteristics of the landscape as viewed by a motorist. Scenic highways provide recreational value for their visual relief as a result of nature or the designed efforts of man.

Scenic Parkway: A slow speed, low intensity street and its right-of-way and the scenic corridor within which scenic resources are enhanced and preserved; land uses and parkway environment are compatible; recreational and educational facilities are developed and maintained; grading, street and driveway access and the visual impact of lighting are minimized; and ecological balance and natural environment is preserved.

Scenic Terrain: A variety of roadside topographic features may provide scenic interest. Such features include gullies and ravines, rolling foothills and mountain lands, and meandering river plains.

Scenic Zone: The scenic corridor may be divided into three distance zones: foreground, middleground and background zones.

The **foreground** is generally that area which is adjacent to the roadway and readily experienced by the traveler. It provides the frame of reference, detail and sense of scale for all views. Along narrow county roads, the foreground is in intimate connection with the motorist and is of prime concern for the framing or screening of views.

The **middleground** is the intermediate landscape and often provides the linkage between units or elements in the landscape. Features or scenes in this zone characterize the landscape. Middleground views tend to be important to the visual experience of the scenic corridor.

The **background** provides the backdrop for views of the roadway. They are often minor components of the total view, especially in ridge and valley regions. However, in large scale panoramic views, the background assumes greater importance as landscape backdrop. The general background views tend to be simplified, flattened and grayed down or softened in color contrast.

Screening: A method of visually shielding or obscuring one abutting or nearby structure or use from another by fencing, walls, berms or mounting, or densely planted vegetation (see Buffer).

Service or Frontage Road: A minor access street parallel with a major thoroughfare to afford abutting property owners access to such highway at permitted points.

Setback: The distance between the edge of a building (the front, rear and sidewalk construction) and the property line.

Shared Roadway: Any roadway in which a bicycle lane is not designated and which may be legally used for bicycles, regardless of whether such facility is specifically designed for preferential or exclusive use by pedestrians.

Show Slope: Any prominent slope that is visible by ordinary public view from the right-of-way, trails and vista points; and all slopes, regardless of height, which are visible from the right-of-way, trails and vista points.

Sidewalk: That portion of a street lying outside the curb lines or lateral lines of a roadway and within the street line intended for use by pedestrians.

***Sign:** Any writing, pictorial representation, form, emblem, trademark, flag, banner, decoration (including material used to differentiate the sign copy from the background); or any figure which is written, printed, projected, painted, constructed or otherwise displayed upon or designed into a building, board, plate, canopy, awning, window, vehicle or upon any object or device which, by reason of its form; color; wording; symbol; design; illumination; motion or other characteristic, is designed to attract attention to the subject thereof or is used as a means to identify, advertise, announce or illustrate products.

Sign, Billboard: A sign that directs attention to a business, commodity, service or entertainment conducted, sold or offered at a location other than the premises on which the sign is located.

Sign, Free-Standing: A sign attached to, erected on, or supported by a structure, the primary function of which is to support a sign and which is not itself an integral part of a building or other structure. This includes signs attached to, or painted on, a motor vehicle if such motor vehicle is located on a site in such a way as to serve as a sign.

Significant: Having important meaning to an element, site, structure, street or district. Important in the historic or architectural context of the County.

Site: The location of a significant event, a pre-historic or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains an historical or archaeological value, regardless of the value of any existing structures.

***Slope:** Any inclined, exposed surface of a fill, excavation or natural terrain.

Stone Fence or Wall: The more formal term for a rock fence, sometimes used to distinguish a quarried-stone fence from a fieldstone fence (see Rock Fence).

Stream: A watercourse, having a source, terminus, banks and channels, through which water flows at least periodically.

Stream, Intermittent: A watercourse that flows only part of the time or through only part of its reach.

Stream, Perennial: A watercourse that flows continuously.

***Street:** Any vehicular way. A general term used to describe right-of-way that provides a channel for vehicular and pedestrian movement between certain points in the community, which may provide for vehicular and pedestrian access to properties adjacent to it, and which may also provide space for the location of under or above-ground utilities. Streets are classified as follows:

Expressways: Hold the first rank in the classification of streets, and are used only for movement of vehicles and do not provide for vehicular or pedestrian access to adjoining properties; interchange of traffic between an expressway and other streets is accomplished by grade separated interchanges with merging deceleration and acceleration lanes, and no at-grade intersections are permitted. Expressways generally carry higher volumes, require greater right-of-way width, and permit higher speed limits than any other class of street, and should be depressed in urban or urbanizing areas. Arterials are the only class of street that generally should be connected with expressways at interchange points.

Arterials: Hold the second rank in the classification and should be used only for the movement of vehicles, and preferably should not provide for vehicular access to adjacent properties. Interruption of traffic flow should be permitted only at street intersections that should contain medians, deceleration lanes, and

left turn storage lanes. Arterials are the link between expressways and collectors and rank next to expressways in traffic volume, speed limit and right-of-way width.

Collectors: Hold the third rank in the classification of streets and are used both for movement of vehicles and for providing access to adjacent properties. Access to adjoining properties should be planned and controlled so that minimum disturbance is made to the traffic moving efficiency of the collector street. Intersections should contain medians, deceleration lanes and left turn storage lanes. Collectors are the link between arterials and local streets and generally rank next to arterials in traffic volume, speed limit and right-of-way width.

Locals: Hold the fourth rank in the classification of streets and are used primarily for providing access to adjacent properties. Vehicles moving on these streets should have an origin or destination in the immediate vicinity, and all types of through traffic should be eliminated through initial design of its connections with other streets. Local streets are the primary link between trip generation points (homes, offices, stores, work) and collector streets. Locals have the least right-of-way, the lowest speed limit and the least amount of vehicular traffic.

Street Furniture: Man-made, above-ground items that are usually found in street rights-of-way, including benches; kiosks; litter containers; planting containers; plants; letter boxes; canopies; shelters and phone booths.

Street Graphic: A lettered, numbered, symbolic, pictorial, or illuminated visual display designed to identify, announce, direct, or inform that is visible from a public right-of way.

Street Hardware: Street hardware includes mechanical and utility systems within a street right-of-way, such as hydrants; manhole covers; traffic lights; traffic signs; lamp posts; utility poles and lines; parking meters and the like.

Street Trees: Trees planted in medians or along sidewalks in the public right-of-way that are intended to enhance the visual quality of a street, provide shade, absorb pollutants and noise, and provide habitat for wildlife.

Streetscape: The scene as may be observed along a public street or way, composed of natural and man-made components, including buildings; paving; planting; street hardware and miscellaneous structures.

Strip Development: Development occurring in a linear pattern, usually one structure deep, adjacent to an existing roadway.

Structure: A combination of materials to form a construction for use, occupancy or ornamentation, whether installed on, above or below the surface of land or water.

Structures Out of Context: This is an open category for any item that is not necessarily a negative element, but which definitely detracts from the scenic quality of a road. An example would be a structure poorly sited in an otherwise scenic area or an architectural design obviously foreign to its setting.

Style: A distinctive quality, form and type of element, site or structure, of or pertaining to a specific architectural period or design.

Sustain: To give support or relief to.

Tourism: The guidance or management as a business or government function of persons who visit the community for pleasure, education, or cultural enrichment. Tourism enhancement means the management of the natural and built environment in such a manner as to maximize the economic and other benefits of tourism to the community, while remaining within the context of other identified community goals and values.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR): Development rights on land in a designated preservation area

may be purchased by a developer and transferred to a designated development area where the equivalent amount of additional development can be constructed.

Understory Tree: A tree that creates an undergrowth of vegetation.

Undeveloped Land: Land in its natural state before development.

Unique Natural Feature: That part of the natural environment which is rare or is not generally duplicated in the community or region.

Unusual or Picturesque Buildings and Structures: Homes, churches, stores, barns and the like. Alone or in pleasing combinations, these structures may be noted as positive values. In determining whether a structure may add to the quality of the landscape, consider its setting, use of indigenous materials, and unique features such as gables; towers; porches; and details of historic or architectural significance. Horse farms, stone fences and tobacco related structures are also included as positive scenic elements because they are characteristic of the region and style.

Upslope Site: Land that lies at an elevation greater than the elevation of the roadway right-of-way along the property line.

Urban Activity Center: Planned concentration of mixed land uses which are designed to provide necessary services to a multi-neighborhood area. Urban activity centers have a retail core, along with a concentration of higher density residential uses. Other supporting uses include office, public facilities and recreation. These intense uses are planned for specifically designated locations on arterial roadways to complement the transportation system, to effectively serve adjacent areas, and to reduce the impact of commercial sprawl.

Urban Design: The architecture and planning of open spaces and common areas; e.g., streetscape design, site planning, corridor design, etc., including an emphasis on the aesthetic relationships among and between structures and neighborhoods.

***Utility Easements:** Any easement labeled as a utility easement shall be for the provision of utility services by franchised local electric supply companies, water supply companies, natural gas supply companies, telephone service providers, and cable television franchises. The Urban County Government shall also have the right to utilize such easements for the provision of street lights and sanitary sewer services.

Utility-Efficient: Using a combination of technologies and designs that result in the long-term, least cost, usage of electricity, natural gas, water and sewer utilities.

Utility Hardware: Devices, such as hydrants, that are used for water; poles; crossarms; transformers and vaults; gas pressure regulating assemblies; gas; oil; sewer; communication and electrical services to a public or private building or project.

Utility, Private or Public: (1) Any agency which, under public franchise or ownership, or under certificate of convenience and necessity, provides the public with electricity, gas, heat, steam, communications, rail transportation, water, sewage collection or other similar services. (2) A closely regulated private enterprise with an exclusive franchise for providing a public service.

Utility Service: Any device, including wire, pipe and conduit, which carries gas; water; electricity; oil and communications into any public or private building or development.

Vacant Land Inside the Urban Service Area Boundary: Land that is 1) in agricultural use other than horse farms, 2) all single family homes on lots greater than ten (10) acres, or 3) other undeveloped land inside the Urban Service Area Boundary. [Vacant structures that are viable are not considered vacant land but are categorized according to the structure's normal use.]

View: Something that is looked upon or kept in sight.

Viewscape Corridors: Are routes which traverse a defined visual corridor within which scenic resources and aesthetic values are found. The emphasis of these corridors is scenic vistas and natural viewsheds. This designation is intended to protect and enhance the significant resources along the route and provide visual relief. In addition to the development of designated riding and hiking trails and bikeways, vista points and rest stops should be developed, when feasible, to enhance any exceptional scenic values. A viewscape corridor is defined by the viewshed from the roadway.

Viewshed: A visual field with a seven degree angle determined by the line of sight at four feet above the edge of the right-of-way.

Visible: Capable of being seen with 20-20 vision.

Vista: A distant view through or along an avenue or opening.

Walkway: A dedicated public right-of-way limited to pedestrian traffic.

Watershed: The region or area which drains into a river, lake or stream. The total area included within a watershed will vary, depending on the drainage system being considered; but usually the total area above a given point on a stream, channel or lake that contributes runoff water to the stream, channel or lake at that point is called a watershed.

Wetlands: Wetlands are transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic environments where the water table (the level of groundwater) is at or near the ground surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Wetlands are a diverse lot ranging from tidal flats, salty marshes, and mangrove swamps on the coast, to prairie pot-holes, peat bogs, and cypress swamps inland, to name just a few. Wetlands provide habitat for numerous fish, waterfowl and other wildlife, many of which have economic value. In short, given the great variety of species that depend on wetlands directly or indirectly, there are few ecosystems that are more important. In some communities, wetlands are the primary water supply or recharge areas for aquifers. Wetlands also help to purify the water passing through them by filtering out silt and nutrients.

Wilderness Areas: Areas where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. It is an area of undeveloped land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic value.

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